SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

Amusements In-Day, Academy of Music-Maline-Mignes. noth's Theatre-Micron. Matthew. Brondway Opera House-The Strategists. Matthes. Broadway Open House - The State Hall Matthes, Dally's Theatre - An Arabian Night, Matthes, Fifth Avenue Theatre - H. M. S. Finsfore, Matthes, Grand Opera House - Our American County, Matthes, Haverly's Theatre - The Oalley Sava, Matthes, houser & Bint's Garden - Courer.

Athle's Garden-Enchantment, Matines, Park Theatre-Fritz in Ireland. Matines. Park Theatre-Filts in Indian States States Standard I Seatte-Filts and States S Jony Postor's Theatre -Variety. nion Square Theatre-French Plats. Wallack's Theatre-Estella, Mattues

Feasts, Flowers, and Plaudits from all

Parties for the Soldiers and Sailors. In Cincinnati the Democrats were fore most at the reception to GRANT. The chief speakers at the banquet were Messrs. GROESBECK and HUNT, two prominent Democrats; Mr. WASHINGTON McLEAN, an ancient Democrat, brought together five hundred ladies and gentlemen, who are described as the "elite of the city," in gorgeous attire, to do him honor; and the Cincinnati Enquirer, a Democratic paper, printed a remarkable engraving of him on the day of his arrival there, accompanied by a wonderful account of the way in which every thing was prepared for him.

It was the same thing in Louisville, where the Democrats had him almost entirely to themselves. The colored people, who are said to be his most devoted admirers, and who are Republicans almost to a man, were, to say the least, less prominent in Louis ville at the feasts and other affairs got up in his name than Democrats with military titles based on their Confederate record.

Why did the Republicans of Cincinnat and Louisville take so much pains to put leading Democrats in the foreground, under the circumstances? If the Republicans of these places are in favor of a third term for GRANT, why did they not seize the opportunity that was presented to them for taking the lead in pushing the third-term scheme? Was it their object, by retreating behind the Democrats, to give him to understand that they are not desirous to set him up again for office; that it was his military services, not his Presidential career or ambition, they sought to distinguish; and that it was the warlike triumphs, in which Democrats as well as Republicans participated, that were to be commemorated?

The Democrats of Cincinnati and Louis ville are assuredly opposed to the third term; but they are ready to join with the Republicans in feasting GRANT as the soldier who commanded the armies of the Union in the field during the rebellion. This is proper. Every man who fought for his country, at that time, or at any other time, deserves to be honored for it. There must be a million men yet living who served as Union soldiers or sailors with McDowell, McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Butler, THOMAS, FARRAGUT, DUPONT, GRANT, and others. Let Democrats and Republicans join in feasting them, and holding flegs over them, and playing instruments before them, and giving them bouquets, and dancing beside them, even when they have but wooden legs, on every proper occasion And, at the same time, let Democrats and Republicans join in voting against any one of them who, in times of peace, would use his military record to the detriment of his country, or who would do anything to imperil those free institutions with which our future welfare is indissolubly connected.

## Col. McClure May Be Mistaken.

Col. A. K. McClune of Philadelphia, in a letter from Washington, oracular in style, speaking of the selection of a Democratic candidate for President, says: "TILDEN cannot be taken and he cannot be discarded; and no measure of personal strength would avail any Democratic candidate if TILDEN or Kelly shall refuse to favor him."

This may be true as to Mr. TILDEN, but it is not necessarily true of Mr. Kelly.

If Mr. KELLY had accomplished what he boasted in advance that he would do, if he had beaten Robinson by fifty thousand votes, then it might have been impossible to take any Democratic candidate for President against Mr. Kelly's will.

Now it may be different. We do not regard Mr. Kelly as nearly so strong politically as he was before the exact measure of his strength was taken. Nobody knew how an ox would run. But since he has been distanced how many will there be left to back him?

The Democrats should consider their platform and the soundness, in every point of view, of their candidate. If they do this, we apprehend they need not take very much into account the bolt headed by Mr JOHN KELLY.

We do not mean by this that the Democracy must take Mr. TILDEN for their candidate. They may take him if he fulfils all the conditions. Then there are SANFORD E. CHURCH, DAVID DAVIS, JOHN M. PALMER. and Gen. HANCOCK, all without spot or blemish, to choose from.

## Mr. Key's Star Routes.

A few days ago Mr. KEY, the de facto Postmaster-General, sent to Congress a communication conveying the unpleasant news that the appropriation designed for inland mail carriage on the star service, up to June 30, 1880, had been exhausted before the fiscal year was half gone.

As that appropriation amounted to nearly six millions, as it was sheer outlay, with no compensating returns, and as Erring Brother KEY wants two millions more, Congress naturally has been startled.

The star service, so called, consists of the routes on which the mail is carried by horses instead of by steam, the least inhabited and worst paying mail routes. For this service Erring Brother KEY asked of the Forty-fifth Congress \$5,900,000, and got every penny of it. Nevertheless he has run this purse so dry that unless Congress votes: him more money prior to the Christmas recess, some of these star routes will have no mail at all. And that is the way the HAYES Administration administers the

postal service. Looking at the figures brought forward by Mr. Brady, Erring Brother Kry's subordiracte, the squandering of six millions in six months is seen to be due to opening new routes and increasing the service on old ones beyond the estimates given to Congress last winter. For this act the only excuse effered is that individual Congressmen soldiers, Indian agents, and people of that lik asked the increase, and Erring Brother

Kry yielded to their pressure. This confession of weakness is pitlable: but it does not form the only consideration, just now, for Congress. If it be true, as Mr. BRADY claims, that these increases were should lose no time in repealing the law, haps reasons of state for not taking the

that there may never be another two million deficiency from this cause. Still, whatever the loopholes of the law, the duty of the postal service is to expend only the amount set down for it, and not to incur additional obligations, under a strained statute, at the beek of frontier politicians, SCHURZ's beef contractors, and overland

stage coach owners. For a single example from Mr. Brady's tables, take the Nineta route, in the Indian Territory. This was calculated, in the esti-mates, last year, at a weekly service; time, ten days; price, \$6,330. But, after these estimates were rendered, first, the service was made semi-weekly, and the price doubled, of course, to \$12,660 a year; next, the mail speed was increased, and \$34,846 additional compensation given; next, claims for going off the route to sub-stations and for still greater speed were allowed-the price had then become apward of \$50,000; then the service was rendered daily instead of semi-weekly, and, to make a long story short, this one route was increased within a

year from \$6,330 to upward of \$140,000. This example illustrates where the six millions have gone, and where the two milions are expected to go. Mr. KEY's plea for this Nineta business is that the persons interested in carrying the mail got recommendations for the changes from the Texas. Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas Congressmen, from sundry Indian chiefs, and from various army officers. But he should know that such recommendations of Congressmen are not to be followed, and that residents on he route of course approve of increased nail facilities at the public expense.

If such discretionary increases are logal, the elaborate performance of Congress, every winter, in voting specific appropriations, is a farce; for Mr. KEY needs only to exceed the estimates of Congress by two millions and announce a deficiency. The law should be looked to, first of all; and then the influences that were brought to bear to get possession of these two millions.

#### Reorganization of the Supreme Court.

The rumor that Mr. Justice HUNT of this State had resigned his seat on the bench of he Supreme Court was wholly unfounded. He is now in Washington, and it is no secret that he will never be able to resume the luties of his place. Nor is there the least probability of Congress passing any special act to retire him, until after the Presidential election. Yet, such an act would be necessary to give him the pension allowed to Judges who have served ten years and are over seventy years old.

One of the most important results of the next Presidency will be the reorganization of the Supreme Court. Whoever may be shosen will probably have the appointment of five Judges, or a majority of that tribunal, which is at present composed as follows:

JUSTICES WAITE, SWAYNE, MILLER, STRONG, BRADLEY

Hust, and Hannas, Republicant—7.
Justices Currons and Fishe, Democrats—2.
Currons is 7d years of age, and is tast declining
Sways: is 75, and though hale for that time of lise, can not expect in the nature of things to hold out much longer. Strong is turned of 70, and is daily growing feeble. Hearier is 68, and is ready to retire voluntarily when he may get the pension. Hunt is hopelessly broke. n health by paralysis.

It is evident from this exhibit that the sourt will be reorganized during the next Administration, and, in all probability, within a short time after its advent to power. The election of a Democrat or conservative President might indeed change the political complexion of the court within the first twelve months. The election of a Republican would confirm its partisan character be yond the reach of reform for an indefinite period of time.

#### Bright.

The enterprising Sergeant-at-Arms of the senate, who was hardly sworn into office ast March before he began to refurnish that end of the Capitol from the shop of a Ring contractor known to fame in the departments, seems determined that the grave and reverend seigniors in his charge shall at least appear with clean hands and faces, if much washing and wiping can effect that object. Here are his little bills for washing

towels: F. A. Hickman.-March 31, to washing and ironing 30 corn towels during month of March.

MARY TROUSTON - March 31, to washing and froming
of degen towels for use of Senate during month of March.

B. LEE. - March 31, to washing and froning 11 dozen.

wels for month of March. C. Hasbanson -March 31, to washing and ironing 14 lozen towers for month of March.

L. Hurox.—March 31, to washing and ironing 40% lozen towers for month of March. Congress met on the 18th of March, and

there were two Sundays in the remainder of the month, or eleven sitting days, in which time there were washed, according to the report, fourteen hundred and forty-six towels. The Senate must have had clean hands for that fraction of a month.

F A. HICKMAN.—April 30, to washing and ironing 42 losen towels during month of April.

Many Tomorros.—April 30, to washing and ironing 52 local towels during month of April.

L. Hilton.—April 30, to washing and ironing 64 dozen

owels during month of April.

C. Hesonsson.—To washing and froning 31 dozen towels for month of April.

E. Lee.—April 39, to washing and froning 23 dozen towels for month of April. In all, 2,580 for the month.

Moy.

F. A. Hickman.—May 31, to washing and froning 30% dozen towels for use of Secretary's office for month of

on towels for use of Secretary's office for mouth of Many Thousen - May 31, to washing and troning 33% duzen towels for use or Senate during month of May.

E. Liss.—May 31, to washing and fronting 30 dozen towels for use of Senate during the month of May.

L. Hilton —May 31, to washing and fronting 69 dozen towels for use of Senate during month of May.

C. Hissessason.—May 21, to washing and fronting 25 dozen towels for use of Senate during month of May. In all, 2,222 for the month.

Jane.

C. HENDERSON.-June 30, to washing and ironing 17% town towers for use of Senate, June, 1879.

Many Thouston.—To washing and troning 30% dozen
lowers for use of Senate, June, 1979.

L. Hinton.—To washing and troning 130 dozen towers of Senate, June, 1879 E. Lie-To washing and ironing 22% dozen towels ruse of Senate.
T. S. Hicksen-To washing and Ironing 20 dozen

towels for use of Secretary's office during month of June. In all, 2,754 for the month. The interesting report of the Secretary does not state how many of these remarkable towels were used by KELLOGG and

INGALLS, who are charged with having unclean hands from buying their seats in the Senate. Being an ingenuous and simple-minded young man, Sergeant-at-Arms BRIGHT did not know that excellent Brussels carpets were selling last summer at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a vard by all the leading dealers in the trade. Congress adjourned on July 2, but Mr. BRIGHT, with a far-reaching regard for

the following results: W. B. Moses -June 23, for Poreign Relations Commilies, 80 yards carpet, \$140, or say \$1.85 per yard. For Mailtary Committee, 135 yards carpet, \$60.75, or \$2.25 per yard. For Bailr ad Committee, 195 yards carpet, \$240.75, or

the comfort of the Senators this winter,

began to purchase earpets late in June with

\$1.85 per yard. The date shows these carpets were bought just at the close of the session, when they could not be used, and of a trader whose name is as familiar to the disbursing clerks of the departments at Washington as that of Boss Shepherd is to the community at large. Why one committee should be supplied in hot weather with a carpet, at a cost of forty cents a yard more than the others, made in accordance with law, Congress is not explained; but Mr. BRIGHT had per-

public into his confidence, and for not requiring Moses to specify the description of carpets purchased at the end of June.

#### Southward the Star of Empire Holds Her Way.

We have already suggested that the only way left open to the secessionists to accomplish the overthrow of the Government against which they were once arrayed in arms is to join the movement in favor of a third term for Gen. GRANT, with a view of

his ultimately being crowned as Emperor. A very strong confirmation of these views s furnished by the bold and striking dec larations of Gen. GARY of South Carolina This outspoken disciple of the old Calhoun school, in a recent interview with a correspondent of the Herald, referring to a so journ of two months last summer at the White Sulphur Springs, is reported to have

said:
"I did hear—and from the lips of public men from whom I should have least expected it-the statement that if GRANT wants to be Emperor of this country, or even to head a constitutional monarchy, he would find plenty of Southern backing." Men who were willing to destroy the

Union may naturally enough, when defeated in that, cling to the idea of renewing the conflict and accomplishing success by converting their old conqueror into an Emperor over both sections. People are blind to the real character o

Gen. Grant who imagine this visit of his to the South is to be made without any ulterior object. The ambition of this successful military chieftain is the greatest danger that threatens our republican institutions. The House passed two money bills ye

terday—the Fortification and Pension bills. The former appropriates \$599,000, the latter \$32,404,000, or about three millions more than last year. Gen. HAWLEY and Mr. CLYMER in debate expressed the opinion that the existing defences of this city wouldn't be worth much against a well-equipped modern fleet. Mr Grason of Louisiana, we observe, wants a Commission on the Isthmus Canal.

Where the thriving little Pennsylvania oil town of Red Rock stood on Thursday night riday morning saw scattered heaps of ashes and cinders, dense clouds of pitchy smoke fill ing the air, and two hundred roofless familie owering near the ruins of their homes. A swinging lantern, a sharp explosion, a huge oil tank ablaze, then a river of fire pouring through the streets—this, in brief, is the story. There are other towns in the oil region that ar not unlikely to follow Red Rock.

The English in Cabul have already discov ered that their "military picnic" is likely to turn out anything but a holiday experience. The Afghan sepoys prove to be both well armed and well handled by their officers, and the wild hill men make up in flerceness what they lack in discipline. The other day Gen. Masser went at a large force of them, hammer and tongs with cavalry and artiflery. Instead of running as they were expected to do, the Afghans stood their ground so manfully that Gen. Massey thought it prudent to draw off. The fact that he spiked and abandoned some of his guns indi mtes that he was in a hurry to get away. What with fighting the armed Afghans outside the walls and holding in check a disaffected populace, eager to cut the invaders' throats at the first favorable opportunity, the English in Ca bul have the prospect of a lively winter.

A correspondent in Washington com nents with just severity upon the proposition which he attributes to Gen. W. T. Sherman to stablish a regiment of artillery permanently at the capital. This is a scheme which Con gress ought not to tolerate. Besides, if there is a reciment of artillery to spare for Washing ton, where there is no legitimate duty for it t do, it is plain that the army is too large, and ought to be immediately reduced.

Yesterday the Board of State Canvassers met in Albany, listened more or less attentively the reading of the returns, and officially ascertained that all but one of the Republican andidates for State offices at the recent election got more votes than their Democratic competitors. The one exception is Mr. Howard SOULE, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, who is beaten by Horatio SEYMOUR, Jr .- a young gentleman who owes his success even more to his ability than to the name wh he bears. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was present at the count, and made a formal offer to submit certain communications, setting forth irregularities on the part of local canvassers; but the Board decided that it couldn't go behind the returns.

Mr. HAYES sent for ex-Gov. CLAPLIN of Massachusetts, the other day, and asked him whether he knew of any deserving New England Republican who would make a presentable figure at the Court of St. James, and the ex-Governor, after a brief cogitation, told Mr HAYES that he did: ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK of Worcester would fill the bill, he said, in all re-

Mr. Haves could easily go further and fare worse in his choice. Ex-Gov. Bullock is a man of fine presence. dia a d manners, and a more or less Ciceronian delivery. Moreover, he is supposed to have enough money to enable him to live in London, with the help of the \$17,500 a year which he would draw from their lordships to take pot luck with him.

A San Francisco correspondent sends us the following statement in regard to Gen.

GRANT:

"The San Francisco Parille (Congregationalist) severely criticises Gen. Grant for his altered dispersed of the Christian Subbath, and says: "On not one of the six Sabbath while here or in Oregon did he enter a house of worship. Every Subbath was spent in secular employment, or ossume, or visitina, or travelling, or pleasure. Long and itresome journeys, as when returning from Yosemite, were preferred to rest and worship. And then, as though to add insult to transgression, when he took by do not a different to transgression, when he took by do not be a different or ministrance to the General, in which he companied that his great inflored was "opposed to proper sathath observance," and that good people all over the find are saidcand by your confused. This elter, which he thinks was probably read on the train, did not, he says, prevent him from prolonging his former to Nevani City, where he had a public reception, this again dishon oring Goo and disregarding the saboath.

Our correspondent adds: "Give him h—ll GHANT:

Our correspondent adds: "Give him h-li, please, for this disregard of his religious duties."

We respectfully decline to necede to this request. Gen. GRANT'S administration of the offlee of President was in many respects as bad as it could be, but, as a private citizen, travelling about the country for his pleasure, he undoubtedly has a right to spend his Sundays according to his tastes, provided he does not break any law.

The reported declaration of Mr. SOULE

that if Courrney still refuses to row, and if Mr. BLAIRIE still holds that HANLAN is entitled to the \$6,000 prize, he will give it to the Canadian. does him credit. Somebody is entitled to the purse. If Courtney stands in the way of another meeting, by unreasonable condition or flat refusals the inference will be strong that he thinks HANLAN to be the better oarsman. At the same time, Mr. Sovle's proposition will be likely to bring COURTNEY out, if anything Had the matter been left wholly unsettled, Countries's conduct would have thrown a cloud over the donors of the purse, as well as over everybody else connected with the contest. For some people would have argued that it was for the interest of the givers to have COURTNEY prove untractable, in order that they might save their money. If it be true, as now reported, that this is not their object, and that they are determined that nobody shall have the \$6,000, they will gain more than that amount in the

Over their signatures, twenty-two of TALMAGE's prethren in the Presbytery publicly denounce Talmage's public assertion that he knows of "moral rottenness" among them as slander of the most ignoble and revolting kind. To this Talmage replies that he doesn't want

to turn pursuer just now, preferring to remain on the defensive. "I shall not do it," he is re-ported as saving, "unless it becomes necessary

for me to do it in self-defence. When the right time comes I am ready to arm the negro This won't do, Mr. TALMAGE!

Though not an emperor, a king, or a king's son, Lord Lyrrox of India is sufficiently the responsible ruler of a country to incur the special peril that in these days threatens royalty and rulerdom everywhere. The Viceroy of India has been shot at twice in Calcutta, but not injured-a happier fate than the one that befell his predecessor, the Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was assassinated in 1872. The time of the shooting was about 7 o'clock last evening. The news was in New York about 3 o'clock-four hours earlier than the event, ac fording to New York time.

#### NEW YORK'S OFFICIAL FOTE.

The Result of the Election as Beclared by the Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.- The Board of State Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State o-day to canvass the returns of the late election. All the members of the Board were present except Attorney-General Schoonwaker, who is absent from the city.

Lester B. Faulkner, Chairman of the Demo eratic State Committee, said that he appeared on behalf of the Democratic party organization and desired to offer proofs that some of the returns were irregular and improperly made out. Secretary Beneb said that he and his colleagues held that their duty and power were simply to compile the returns a certified by the various local canvassers; that these returns appeared to be regular, and that he knew of no power to go behind them. If Mr. Faulkner knew of any law or any precedents for such a course, the Board would grant him a hearing. Mr. Faulkner said that the power had been exercised in some States, and he thought it well to suggest the question, but as the Board seemed to have a clear and fixed opinion of its duty, he had nothing further to say.

After canvassing the votes on each candidate, certain imperfect ballots were allowed to the candidates they were intended for. These consisted chiefly of ballots with initials instead of names on them, and the erroneous spelling of names. The result was then declared as follows:

Gevernor—Cornell, 418,567, Robinson, 375,790, Kelly, and desired to offer proofs that some of the re-

names. The result was then declared as follows:
Governor-Cornell, 418,567; Robinson, 375,799; Kelly,
7,599; Lewis (Greaback, 20,286; Mears, 4frolibition),
4,67; scattering, 4,899.
Lesutenan-Governor-Hoskins, 455,304; Potter, 435,014;
Wieting, 23,667; Bronson, 3,992; scattering, 4,824.
Secretary of State-Corr, 438,613; Beach, 434,138; Mc-Cam, 22,568; Hopkins, 4,220; scattering, 4,000.
Comptroller-Waddworth, 438,253; Oteott, 432,325;
Shannon, 22,572; Alius, 4,192; scattering, 3,993.
Treasurer-Wendell, 465,300; Mackin, 433,485; Winne,
21,646; Merritt, 4,140; scattering, 5,793.
Attorney-General-Ward, 437,392; Schoommaker, 433,
238; Wright, 21,961; Farrington, 4,073; scattering, 4,548;
State Engineer and Survevof-Seymour, 430,681; Scattering, 5,312.
Cornell, Hoskins, Carr, Wadsworth, Wendell Cornell, Hoskins, Carr, Wadsworth, Wendell and Ward (Republicans), and Seymour (Demo-crat) were declared elected.

## The Project to Appoint Electors by the Leg-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There can no reasonable doubt that the Republicans of New York are conspiring to steal the electoral vote of this them, and another to elect by districts, which would result in dividing the electoral vote of the State abou evenly. In either case they would carry their point, and render it impossible for the Democrats to elect their can didate for President. Now, while the Constitution con fers the right upon the Legislature to change the mode of housing electors, the circumstances that would surround uch change in this State at this time are such as would arouse great indurnation. Following so closely the great fraud by which Mr. Hayes was given the seat to which Mr. Tilden was elected, it may well be doubted whether the Democrats would again submit. Republican would do well to remember that the duty of count ing the electoral votes and declaring the result de where the Democrats have a clear majority. If the expect to have the electoral votes of Republican State. nted, it would be best for them to choose those electgracefully to defeat if honestly accomplished, but they will never, never submit to be again defrauded. Nonwico, N. Y., Dec. 9.

A Few Words in Payor of Mr. Tilden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who is the most available Democratic candidate for the Presi-dency? This question is now agitating the party, and apparently with very little consideration of the most important factors which should enter into its solution. They are as follows:

1. He must possess the ability and disposition to check

the growing correptions in the Government; and this publification he should have had a previous opportunity

II. He must be the representative of vindication for copie detrauded of their right to self-government in 1876 III. He must be sound on financial matters. IV. He must be the candidate most likely to carry the ectoral vote of New York, as no Democrat can be elected

without the vote of that State. The man who possesses these qualifications will receive the entire vote of the honest masses of the party. Without disparsing other entire themeerate, Mr. Liden is the only man possessing all of them. He has not the opportunity, and has availed hinsel of it, to punch cannot there and the Tweed Rinz, thereby establishing for himself a public record of the highest older, it is the properties of the public theory of the highest older (r. adel) of his services; thus the right of self-coverament was demed them in his person, and the full visideation of that right can only be accomplished by reasserting it forough him. No other candidate can be substituted to cover this deeply seated sentiment. The nomination of another would be a practical shandomment of this issue. Even if it were asserted in the national platform it would inck sincerity, if the party ignored its own representative victim.

There are other candidates equally sound on fluorical matters, but Mr. Tuden alone possesses the other imparts and qualified to the content of the state of the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the party is properly to the party in the party in the party in the party is properly to the party in the

There are other candidates equally sound on financial matters, but Mr. Iniden alone possesses the other important qualification.

The Kelly fight against the regular candidate for Governor is understood in the State of New York and elsewhere as a blow aimed at Mr. Tilden Mr. Kelly has since been reported as saving that he would support any hominee spainst lim. Practically his offer is the held against Mr. Tilden. No other candidate, however, respectable could pull the entire Rebinson vide with sight a milistone around his neck as the knowledge that Mr. Tilden could pull be entire Rebinson vide with sight a milistone around his neck as the knowledge that Mr. Could not escape the reprosch of such resistantial.

Who can doubt that of the basiness Robinson votes and of the TOONS Kelly vates Mr. Tilden could poll a larger total in New York State than any cardidate who might be nominated under the Kelly is floring.

The summing up of the case shows that Mr. Tilden is the only natural, and at the same time the most available estudiate for the Democracy in 1880.

It is time, therefore, to drop side issues, to quit urging personal risends for the present, and to pull beacher for Mr. Tilden's moningition. The left that for three years the Republican papers have assaited his private charsely. Also public being unavailable or their purpose, incrioularly to throw dust in the eyes of Democraty and thus drive them from renormalitud their structured candidate, is a beacon to show the course the Democracy ought to pursue.

## Incidents of Gen. Grant's Tour.

We extract from a letter in the Cincinnati Guarte the following list of notable incidents in Gen Grant's tour around the world: 1877 -- June. Dinner with the Prince of Wales.
Dinner with the Prince of Wales.
Visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

July
July Arrival at Constantinople
Banqueted by the King of Greece...... State dinner by King Humbert of Haly at Rome .. Dependent at the Hague with H. B. H. Prince Prediction of Holland.

Interview with Prince Bismarck
Special audience with the Crown Prince of Germany. Reception by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden at Christiana 13
Vistad by Prince Gortchakoff 31
Andience with the Con-Audience with the Czar
Formal interview with the Czar
Dunner with Prince Degard at Moscow
Andrese with the Emperor of Austria
Dinner with the Austrian imperial (amily

Dinner with King Louis of Portogal Breakinst with the Duc de Montpensier at Madrid. 1879-Fig. Arrival at Bombay
Visit to the Maintainish of Jaypere
Visit to the Maintainish of Daypere
Visit to the Maintainish of Director
Visit to the Maintainish of Director
Arrival at Calcutta, and Lacquet by Lord Lytton,
Vicercy of India Visit to Singapore Entertained by the King of Stain... Interview with the Viceror, Li-Hung Chang, at Arrivel at Pekin interview with Prince Kang, Regent of China. Tokio visited. Grand reception by the Emperor of Japan. Hanquet by the Emperor of Japan.

Interview with King Alfenso of Spain ...

Private conversation with the Emperor of Japan. Ante-Plection Murder in Louisiann.

New ORLEANS, Doc. 12,-The Carroll Conseries (Democratic organ) says: "David Armstrong, a fored man who lives with his family on the Morancy lace, near Milliken's Bend, in Maction parish, was Place, near Millibert's Bend, in Martison parish, we taken out of the house between 14 and 12 clocks on a similar ingit last agreeding the election, by a hard to tween when the west five and first own 0 for twenty were fired and nearly by persons trong on flor piak Polls of blood and a slight covered with gare were for itself of those and a sized covered with gare were for mear the mark of the rever the heat diorning, but trace of Armstroing was disanvered. Armstroing is norted to us as an industrious, paying tomatt on the Merancy Place, who was reasing mod erops every yes since writing the above a report has reached us that body of Armstroing was theded out of the river three datago, and interred."

THE MYSTERY OF THE PYRAMID.

The Rev. Joseph Wild's Reply to the Theo-

A cartoon of the Great Pyramid hung back of the speaker's desk in the lecture room of the Union Congregational Church, in Brooklen, on Thursday evening, and despite the rain storm there was a large audience gathered to hear the Rev. Joseph Wild, the founder of the Lost Israel Identification Society, speak in answer to Prof. Proctor's lecture on the Pyramid. Dr. Wild, who expounds the theory that the Anglo-Saxon race represents the lost ten tribes of Israel, that St. Patrick was the Prophet Jeremiah, and that the Ark of the Covenant was concealed in the ruins of Tara's Halls, is of medium height,

ruins of Tara's Halls, is of medium height, and has long glossy whiskers and long hair that fails over his collar in curis.

A few years ago," he said, "the Pyramid stood a silent enigma, and no scientist dared to touch it. It stands upon a natural bed of rock 130 feet high, and so far several passageways have been discovered in it, but it is probable that there are many more. The real door is 49 feet above the base line, although in the ninth century Al Mamoun, an Arab chieffain, dug another passaseway. The original passageway is on the north side, three hundred inches east of the centre, which is just the tilt of the axis of the earth. Prof. Proctor says that this is an accident. It is too fine a thing to strike in that way, making the axis of the pyramid just the axis of the earth. The north pole star was the guide in the construction of these passages. You ask why scientific men do not go and investigate these curious facts. There are difficulties standing in the way just as there are in seeking the ark in the ruins of Tara. Prof. Smyth, the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, spent many months at the Pyramid, and made investigations which cost him \$30,000 out of his own pocket. No doubt the Governments will some day take it up, and make appropriations to send scientists there. The investigations of Prof. Smyth demanded the attention of the world; but Prof. Protor rejects his discoveries, although Prof. Smyth is a man of more brains and of greater morai or religious character.

This building bears the stamp of Divinity

Prof. Smyth demanded the attention of the world; but Prof. Proctor rejects his discoveries, although Prof. Smyth is a man of more brains and of greater moral or religious character.

"This building bears the stamp of Divinity upon it. It could not be built to-day unless it was forn down and raised upon the same spot. Bemember it covers 13½ acres, rises 486½ feet, and contains 5,000,000 of tons of hewn stone. It stands in the centre of the land surface of the earth, and is the best zero point to determine latitudinal and longitudinal measurements. Prof. Proctor says that it is a happy coincidence that it stands in the centre of the earth, including America and Australasia, which were unknown then. Those who built it knew that it was in the centre of the earth's surface, and they put it where they did to bring it under the direct influence of the polar star. Prof. Proctor conjectured that the Pyramid was built by the astronomers of that day to view the stars, as they had no telescopes. He said that he would have done the same thing, if he had been without a telescope. Prof. Proctor would never have dug a hole if he hadn't seen one dug. If those chambers were made for astronomical observations why were they not carried deeper into the rock instead of being built partly through the suierstructure? The Babylonians, who were the great astronomers, nowhere dug a hole if on the earth for their observations. If such a thing would have occurred to Prof. Proctor, why should it not have occurred to asome miltions of men before him? If the pyramid was for astronomical purposes, why was as much built above the grand gallery as below it? Why was the hole out of which the observations were made closed up? No. The Bible says it is a sign, and a witness, and a pillar, and Isaiah wrote of it in his day that God had set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, at standing to his time. It stands there with Divinity stamped upon it, the marvel of ages past, the wonder of the present."

In conclusion, Dr. Wild said that it is well kno

#### POINTERS AND SETTERS.

#### Continuing the Trinis of Trained Dogs in the

Fields on Robin Island. MATTITUCK, L. I., Dec. 12.-The Eastern field Trials Club opened the sport on Robin Island this morning by the running of the final heats in the all-aged stakes. Messrs, L. G. Billings, W. A. Coster, and T. F. Anderson officiated as judges. G. C. Coburn of New York was appointed master of the field at large, and his keen witticisms kept the boys warm in the chill

The first dogs pitted against each other were Dr. S. Fleet Spier's setter St. Elmo, who had cored a walk over yesterday, and W. Taleman's setter Jennie. After a rather indifferent run of three-quarters of an hour, Jennie was awarded the heat, having shown the best points both in the open and brush. Jennie then ran a heat against Mr. C. H. Raymond's setter Lemonade both natives. After a little work in the brush the pair were sent into the open. At the close of the heat Jennie followed a bird that had been

worked down on the bluff, getting the scent im-mediately, making a brilliant point and win-ning the heat.

Jennie then tried conclusions with Dr. W. Jennie then tried conclusions with Dr. W. Jarvis's little red Irish pointer, Raleigh, that won three heats in fine style yesterday. The pair run over the open first Raleigh runging with great speed. Jennie slowed up after her rungen work. They then runged over the previous work. They then ranged over the hills, through the brush. Here Mr. Tallman worked Jennie beautifully. At one time she cointed a dead bird with the wind against her. Rabeigh fushed a bird, and then dropped to wing. He next made a first-class point on retrieving. The work now became close, a tie being declared after an hour's run. These dogs were then set to work again. A short range over the open settled the heat in favor of Jennie.

range over the open settled the heat in favor of Jennie.

Engineer Fred Heizman's pointer Ned and W. S. Blydenburg's Bess were sent into the held for the next heat. Bess marked in the finest style. Ned running over two birds, thus losing the heat. The owner of Bess then consented that Jennie should take first prize without a fluai trial with Bess, as he considered Jennie the best performer. This proposition was accepted, which gave Mr. Tallman of Providence the Turf, Field and Favor cup in the allaged stakes, in addition to the Chicago field cup in the Puppy stakes.

Ir. Spier's St. Elmo and Mr. J. Von Lengerke's Jersey Dash then secured the fields and brush to settle which should engage in the sequence heat with Raicigh for second prize. St. Elmo worked with the best nose and form, and it was so decided. St. Elmo and Raicigh were immediately brought out. The little rate of forty rods to twenty. When they struck the bills and brush the work became more even. St. Elmo pointed a beyy of birds in a ravine thick with briars and brush. He worked rangely through it when ordered to retrieve, seering a clear roal. The other deep heat for party and clear roal.

St. Elimo pointed a bevy of birds in a rawine thick with briars and brush. He worked gamely through it when ordered to retrieve, secring a clear point. The other dog backed to perfection. The little red then showed extraordinary nose pointing, with head in the air, a stiff breeze blowing at the time. This satisf the question of second prize, Raleigh taking it. It being left to the discretion of the midges whether another heat should be run to settle the best for the third prize, they decided that St. Elimo, having shown the best points next to the first and second dogs, should be awarded third nize. This finished the all-aged stakes.

The trace stakes came next in order, the last on the list. The first brace that went into the field were Mr. Taliman's Grousedale and Smut. They worked together beautifully backing each other properly, ranging free, and retrieving admirably. Dr. Aten's Glen and Ned then appeared for trial, Glen worked noticly. Ned moving like a mole, and hunted slow and easy. They soon made a peint on a bevy of birds, Glen standing like a statue, sacking Ned handsomely. One bird was shot, which was retrieved in good order by Glen. It was one of the fluest exhibitions of the trial.

Dr. Spier's Romeo and St. Elmo can together just at sunset. They made their points in excellent style, notwithstanding it was nearly dark before birds were pointed. Romeo pointed the birds first, backed by St. Elmo. One bird was killed, which was retrieved by Romeo in splendid style.

The trails were then postpened until morning, when the meeting will close. The only melanchely teature of the day's aport was the defeat of Engineer Fred's dog Ned. He won twice in the trial heats and the Long Island boys came over in crowds to see him with the birds first points of a nimal to she high prived city dogs. It was the first timathey had visited Redan Island in force, But Fred's dog met a better class of animals to day, was vanguished, and the return procession was one of

had visited Robin Island in force. But Fred's dog met a better class of animals to-day, was van-quished, and the return procession was one of the saddest ever seen on the Island. The East-ern Field Trials Cult voted last night that Rebi-lering Fred Trials Cult voted last night that Rebi-lead was the best place to be found for iled trials, and resolved to hold next year's trials there, beginning on Tuesday of the week pro-ceeding Thanks; freing.

## Standard Dollars Rejected.

Washington, Dec. 12.-A number of members pay in standard silver dollars. The Sergeant at Arms of the House receives ien per cent of his drafts or cash in my the incomers in above dulars. Some of the members have declined absolutely forecast he com which they created, and consequently there are several than send dulars in silver removing in his variet. Me tond fan absolutely refused to moday his order for the accommodation of chapters and or the commodation of chapters are not send or the commodation of the commod

## Gas in Brooklyn.

The Brocklyn Gas Company has reduced the ".c" of rat to its larger consumers from \$2.50 to \$2 a housand "this feet, although the price to the general public repairs the same. Should the consolidation of the control arrest be effected, the trice of gas throughout the city will be \$2.5 a thousand feet, as the Consolidation act forbids a greater charge than that. The Brooklyn Company's reduction while the consolidation for an expension of the consolidation plans yet in complete to thought to be a preparation for sixying out of the consolidation, if at the last minute of does not seem best to become merged with the other companies.

THAT COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

An Attempt to Show that Samuel Wood was

Undaly Infinenced to Found It. The legal contest over the will of the late amuel Wood, who bequeathed a fortune to found a College of Music in this city, was renewed, yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. J. J. Latting testified concerning Mr. Wood's mental condition in 1874, when Mr. Wood was

examined in the contest over the will of his brother, Abraham Wood. Mrs. Simonson, the former housekeeper of Samuel Wood, was examined, principally to ascertain what influence Dr. Elmer, the executor of the codicil wherein the bequest was made for the College of Music, had over Samuel Wood. The witness, a comely middle-aged woman, testified that she bad often heard Mr. Wood say that he was going to give money to found a hospital similar to St. Luke's Hospital. She also heard Dr. Elmer frequently speak of a musical college. He told Mr. Wood that there were already too many hospitals in this city, and the names of the founders were often not well known. Dr. Eimer said to Mr. Wood in

and the names of the founders were often not well known. Dr. Elmer said to Mr. Wood in regard to the college that it would be a fine situation for her (witness) and Mr. Simonson, and that it would perpetuate his (Mr. Wood's) memory better than a hospital.

Mrs. Simonson then told the circumstances of a change in the will. Dr. Elmer came to the house and found Mr. Wood very ill. He told her that Mr. Wood was dangerously ill, and that if any change was to be made in his will it should be made at once, or the whole estate would be lost. The Doctor ordered stimulants for Mr. Wood, and then said that he would get a lawyer, and told Mr. Simonson to get witnesses, and to give Mr. Wood all the stimulants that he would be them. This was in the morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Elmer came back and said that the lawyer was down shairs. The Doctor and Mr. Simonson then had an interview in her room. Mr. Simonson then then told the Doctor what changes Mr. Wood was going to make in his codiell. Dr. Elmer said that Mr. Wood had premised to make him (Elmer) executor of the codieil, and asked Simonson if he'd ask Mr. Wood to do it then. Mr. Simonson said that he would. Thereupon the Doctor brought up the lawyer, Mr. Titus B. Eldridge, and introduced him all around. Mr. Wood made three changes in the will. First, he changed his bequest from the bospital to the Musical College; second, he made his nephew. Abraham Hewlett, executor in piace of Mr. Schenck; and, lastly, he left the settlement of the lawsuit then progressing to the judgment of the codicil."

"I'll do it fnow," answered Mr. Wood. He said that the reason he made a change in the

the codicil."
"I'll do it Inow," answered Mr. Wood. He said that the reason he made a change in the executors was because Mr. Schenck was too keen a lawyer for him. Mr. Ediridge made the requisite changes in the will, and in the evening Dr. Elmer, Dr. Kenneely, Mr. Ediridge, and four witnesses came to the house and the codicil was signed.

requisite changes in the will, and in the evening Dr. Elmer, Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Eldridge, and four witnesses came to the house and the codicil was signed.

Then Judge Pullerten, who was conducting the examination, asked the witness if she had heard Dr. Elmer speak against Mr. Schenck to Mr. Wood. She answered that she had. Once Dr. Elmer came to the door and told her to tell Mr. Wood that he understood that man (meaning Mr. Schenck); that he saw right through him; and that he (Elmer) would be over in a few days and put an end forever to Mr. Wood's examination. Witness swore that Dr. Elmer said that Mr. Schenck was a rascal and a fraud, and that he was prolonging the suit simply to make money; that the suit would never be tried. Dr. Elmer told Mr. Wood that Schenck had tried to get him (Dr. Elmer) to consent to let the examination go on. The Doctor didn't want it to, because he said that Mr. Schenck had an answered, 'What if he does die?' Mr. Wood would die. The Doctor said that Mr. Schenck had answered, 'What if he does die?' Mr. Wood felt very badly when he heard this from Dr. Elmer, and wanted to know why he hadn't told him before. The Doctor said that he didn't like to, because Mr. Schenck had introduced him to Mr. Wood. At another time Dr. Elmer told Mr. Wood, so swore the witness, that Mr. Schenck was known all over Montzomery County for his rascality, and that he had cheated an oid man out of his money, and the old man died broken hearted. All this was before the execution of the codicil. After the execution of the codicil. After the execution of the codicil. After the secund of the codicil. Or. Elmer sea Mr. Wood. This was in the summer of 1815. Dr. Elmer also told Mr. Wood, so Mrs. Simonson testified, that Mr. Schenck had called to see him Elmer and told him that if he'd help him Schenck; that Mr. Schenck had the sum of the frustees of the Musical College called she must not on any account let them sea Mr. Wood.

Judge Fallerton said, in presenting this testimony, that he wished to show that under influen

Judge Fullerton said, in presenting this testimony, that he wished to show that undue influ-ence had been used to induce Mr. Wood to turn against Mr. Schenck, who had been a faithful and trusted friend of Mr. Wood.

# Letters From and About Irishmet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: In to-day's use a correspondent signing himself "Suffolia," sake:

Whist earthly interest is it to the American people, this leads observed mental and why are not the Irisa swilling to stickent earlies for some content of the series of th When this man says, "I do not mrite, nor intend to in-duke in, any discussion," he says that which is unitare; else why the above questions? Is there not a plain invitation to answer those questions? When he says he i that my standard of American citizenship is too high to permit me to believe the statement. It he had said be

permit me to believe the statement. It he had said he was a quadruped which the Almighty had seen fit to the the walk wood, and had permitted this wood to be drawn over his eyes—be it dyed black or otherwise—I would be inclined to believe him.

In answer to his first question. I would say that there are in Ce Cinited States to day about 12,581000 people who are Irish by blood, and deeply concerned in the welfare of their kinstole, and who cannot content themselves to sit still while their brickers and system are trish by blood, and deeply concerned in the welfare of their kinstole, and who cannot content themselves to sit still while their brickers and system at the repeated of the contrary when the Lord gave the repeated of the contrary when the Lord gave the Irish for their welfare to the contrary when the Lord gave the Irish for their actual of dealing with her own. They bring their actual of dealing with her own. England and her method of dealing with her own. England controls and colors to suit her own whe pripages at hew should rish affairs fransmitted to the press of this controls and healty way to place the fruit of the Irish stimulous before the American people as the bring ton Landau and the actual of the brish stimulous before the dealers of the Irish in Irish and controls and the order of the Irish in Irish and controls and the order of the Irish in Irish and controls and or the order of the Irish in Irish and controls and the order of the Irish in Irish and controls and order to the Irish in Irish and controls and order to the Irish in Irish and controls and order to the Irish in Irish and controls and order to the Irish in Irish and controls and order to the Irish in Irish and controls and the Irish in Irish and the Irish in Irish and the Irish and Irish a nd, and let them lay the whole truth before the interfy-ving American beople. Who inverte the their symmathy a downstroiden people who aspire to and strucasle for codom. It, as "Soffolic" say. Iroland is England's so, then this reputite most be England's way, for size in it once it her replace most be legisland's way, for size in the once it her replace grasp more completely than she is ever lad. Iroland, and "Soffolic" misst have a poor simon of Washington and the others who based them-ives with the manusciment of longand's own affairs in vive with the manusciment of longand's own affairs in vive country. I may as well add that I am a Patrick pure-ceding the bood fristing and is Jacksenian American, of am always ready to wade kneedeep in blood for the codom of other country.

reedom of coller country.

Enw. J. Rows, 124 Henry street, New York.
New York, Dec. 11. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The licus non of Irish topics by Irishmon, for the edition of Irishmon, in the columns of The Sex, or any other public print, is none of "Suffoth's" business, nor does it concern anybody of his kind. If the proprietors of newsdiscussing perfectly legitimate questions bearing on their rish Americans should pour out their means to aid Irish tenaut farmers in any way save by supplying them with rifles, caunon, and simuluation, is incomprehensible to the undersigned. We have had enough of that. The

the universified. We take had enough of that. The tribute has America annually pars to Euriand in the way of sid to friends at home by the generous and affectionate firsh in the country is simply enounces. Wireredoes it set. To estimate the maw of this integral landbridge, and the table of the titled broilings whose repairity is consciousless, indicated a presentation of the titled broilings whose repairity is consciousless, indicated, and thus rather the who are absentices, and may whose reckless spendifficial tributes the invitage graded being a few modern Scientific and the modern Scientific and the side of the first of the side of the American people should espouse the cause Irish, I want to say to him that aeither Ireland nor t

Irial, I want to say to him that meither Ireland nor the Irials will ever ask said from such as be. I trave but lettle doubt that Sudies I is into and that at the break ing not of our late war American make her the status of the protocol for the war and the such that the above should be the travelength of the travelength of the such that the says in since there there have for the subject of the sudies of the such that the says is the constrainty to volumeer, and then be in that there are a few constrainty to volumeer, and then been a failed our by the initial of the British a ment to free the safe to be eliminated by British subjects.

Age of the British subjects of the same of the An Irishman's Sen, berain America.

To the Editor of The Son-Ser, I do not think that "suffels" drops his H's. I know that I do not small other his entire that I the first actuates should be reduced to frish sen, and any agitators coming here to agitate should be sent home. The return steamer.

A Boss Assuras.

Musquitoes in December. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The mos

pultoes are now near'y as troublesome here as in mid-308 COMMUNICAW AVENUE, JERREY CETY.

All coughs, colds, and throat discases removed by

#### SUNBEAMS.

There is an extraordinary flight of qualls aly this year, and they are sold for five treets of Sanies.

The Prussian budget announces a deficit ext year, caused by extraordinary expenditure par-

The London Spectator considers that

Prince Bismarck has transferred the diplomatic centre of the world from Paris to Berlin. Miss Thomson has had a miniature Rorke's Drift" erected in her residence, where she is ainting a picture for the next Royal Academy Exhibition

Mainly at the instance of Adelina Patti. the pitch of instruments at the Italian Opera, London, is next season to be lowered to the disasses measured. It will involve an outlay of \$5,000 for new wood instruments. ...It is proposed to construct immenso

heats, similar to our railroad boats, to make the transit from London to Paris in eight hours. The train would go or other delays on route. ... The two highwaymen who assailed John Hamm, a thin, bent, consumptive little man, near vin-cennes, Ind., waked up the wrong customer, for he drew a pirtot and shot one of them, and pounded the other in-sensible with the weapon.

-The great preaching bishop in England nowadays is Magee of Peterborough, translated from in Irish to the English land—an almost unprecedented detinction-by Lord Benconstield. He is also an excellent

-The Golos of St. Petersburg publishes a letter from its correspondent in Odessa to the effect that a very ancient and interesting manuscript of the four lospels, written on 120 sheets of parehn

seen discovered under an old house in Bulgari -Sunday has long been the greatest day of the week for the show business in Cincinnati, not only are all the regular theatres open, but several large valety concerns run at no other time. The police have now undertaken to prevent all Sunday entertainments.

-Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, is to become manager of the California Theatre, San Pra cisco, next spring. The stockholders guarante has against loss, the establishment having been, like the rest of the Pacific coast theatres, fluancially unsuccessful for everal years past. -A correspondent of a leading London weekly points out that there were in Ireland in 1870

520,928 tenants at will—that is, without any certainty or security of possession. Taking the average of each house-hold at 4, this gives 2,108,512 persons who are dependent upon sufferance for a home. -Bismarck is at his country house, suffering much from nervousness. His physician tells him that his excessive smoking is angravating, and possibly is the main cause of the ailment, and advises him to stop the use of his pipe allogether, and to confine himself to

light cigars. But the Chancellor doffes the doctor and sticks to his pipe.

—Two men were driving along a road that - I'vo men were driving along a road that stirted a precipice, at Crawford, lows, and rain and darkness came upon them. They had heard that horses could see in the dark, and therefore left go of the rema-trusting to their brute's instruct; but it happened that this herse was blind, which fact they did not know until after a good many of their bowes had been broken.

-A young man eloped with an Illinois girl, and ahandoned her at Hays City, Kau, gaving her a draft for \$100. and advising her to return home, as he was going to Texas. She met with some delay in getting money for the draft, but as soon as possible she benght a horse, a revelver, and some provisions, and started after the fugitive. Interesting news is expected from ber. -Figaro relates that when the son of a usurer was sought in marriage by the parents of a woman he had never seen, his father told hun to ask \$12,000 if

she was young and pretty, \$10,000 if she was old and ugly, and if there was anything queer about her or her tamily to demand \$100,000. A few days after came a telegram: "The girl has assassinated her father. How much -As a sedate old man entered a railroad car with his wife at Truro, Cal., a flask of whiskey tell from his pocket. A passonger picked it up and offered to return it. "O, it isn't my husband's," the woman said;

"he never drinks or carries liquor." "No, We not mose," the man added, unessity. At the next station the couple left the truto, but before it started the passeneers were amused to see the old, man come back to claim the flast. -Gastronomers assert that the merits of the truffle were very early recognized, and there is an Experian tradition that it found a place on the tables of the Prarach's Volvilles traffice, and Photocal, was, in Tal yrand's opinion, the ne plus ultra of culmary accom-lishment, and his clift was unexcelled in its production Hogs are better for truffle hunting than pigs, who are sup

so sed to be special adepts at it, and, moreover, don't eat

the dainty ;pigs invariably do if they get the chance,

—In connection with the English Methodist Wesleyan "Thankariving Fund," of following re-cent donations are significant of the veath of the body: One of \$50,000, one of \$20,000, two of \$10,000, one of \$10,500, seventeen of \$5,000. The sum already promised exceeds \$1.00.000. It may safely be asserted that not a single one of these wealthy donous is, in English factionable parlance, "in society." Mrs. Barbanid sagaciously observed that the carriages of Methodists who grow rich take them in the second generation to the Episcopal Church, and probably the sweet daughters of

-For good sport Montana seems to be the happiest builting ground. Two Scotch gentlemen who are travelling over the world, and everywhere looking were never in want of something royal to shoot at, fluding buffalors, clks, bears, doer, antelopes, mountain loss lyaxes, wildcats, and other same in abundance. The brought as trophies magnificent sets of clk and feer an lers, buffalo heads, bear and other robes. Twenty eight ured thirty three inches around the towarm. The rote, handsome and well preserved, measures eight feet three

-There are several secteties in London which furnish wedding portions to lewish girls of the poorer classes. They are endowed by wealthe members of the faith, and moor Jowe with dangliters make weekly contributions, from sixpence down to a pence in the names of their girls. Once a year, before the Passesser before New Year's Day, there is a drawing by your women who are engaged to be married, the prices rank-ing from \$250 to \$1,000, according to the capital of the society and the number of candidates. There are no blanks-each candidate draws something. On the one sion of a wedding the Jews of the neighborhood after contribute toward the bride's dowry. Young now, of seeking wives, make a point of learning whether the girls

they fancy belong to any of these societies. -Sidi Muley Hassan, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, may justiy claim to be one of the numerical sovereizns of his period, for potentials been administrated the effect of the last dose he unconsciously swell been to undermine his constitution so gravely fluid become a confirmed invalid. None of the dried scribed for him by his body bakin have done to good, so, in sheer, desperation, he has sent of home to ploring that pions functionary to part at any ;the blessed broom darks used fur dusting and pecourse of treatment imposed upon the angust activities very simple. It consists in hanging up the big manual

-The Russkaja Retch, a Russian magasays that after the Napoleonic invasion of 1812, and infi-tionizity during the reign of Czar Nicholas, Linea 448 invaded by a horde of Germans, who took charge of large estates of the aristocracy as everseers and be course of time became landowners themselves laters, and preyed upon the peasantry. treating them no better than cattle, and drai life blood. Since that time Germans have been uncon-hated in Russia, and the apparent transferoes that was supposed to exist between the two countries der time of the triple alliance was the hollowest of the Russian people. On the other hand, lrave not been better discound toward linear

-An ancient writer, Ampelius, who little known, speaks of an alter at Percan with sculpture. This attracted the att his Application was made to the German granted the desired permission and Hecetor of the Berlin Moseum had be tall? I to Asia Minor, where he is still hard at work. I servery has been maintained by Comment whathas been going on, but the arrival of the We must un and the messant of sectors in the ciastin closes rooms have been helded to curiousy. It is asserted by a Bethill best to have special corresponding modular that it which have been received surfaces the open of helpstions of experts. Repeated mention is tribed in high relief representing the ware equal to the friezes from the tennds of Pourses and least the mansoleum of Hamarnaceus in the Bestal, Kaseus. and to be in a much better state of preservate t